Adverse impact of socio-economic inequalities on primary education

210. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the everwidening socio-economic inequalities have been adversely affecting the infrastructure and quality of primary schools in rural areas;

(b) if so, what steps the Ministry would take to implement the principle of equity in primary education in rural areas; and

(c) whether the Ministry would prepare an action programme to strengthen the infrastructure and quality of primary schools in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): (a) to (c) The overarching goal of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is to bridge gender and social category gaps. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), several activities have been undertaken to improve infrastructure and the quality of elementary education which includes, inter alia construction of school buildings, additional classrooms, recruitment of additional teachers to improve the pupil teacher ratio, in-service training of teachers free distribution of textbooks for all children, regular academic support through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres and regular evaluation of students.

SSA resources are carefully targetted to the districts with deficit in school infrastructure.

Greater private sector participation in secondary education

211. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has a proposal to allow greater private sector participation in secondary education, wherein the Centre would bear 33 per cent of the cost while the States and private sector would contribute the rest, to set up model schools in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI): (a) and (b) Central Government had decided to implement a centrally sponsored scheme for setting up of 6000 high quality model schools, at the rate of one per block, to set standards of excellence for other schools in the area. Under this scheme, 2500 schools are proposed to be set up under the public-private partnership mode. The sharing of cost among Central and State Governments and private partner has not been finalized.

Government and private colleges in the country

212. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government and private colleges, as on date, in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of private colleges getting grant from the UGC;

(c) the criterion for giving grant to private colleges; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for promoting quality education in these private and Government colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As on 30.09.2008, there are 4961 Private Colleges and 2038 Government owned Colleges recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC). A State-wised List of colleges is in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) As on 30.09.2008, 3904 private colleges were eligible to receive grants from the UGC.

(c) Private Colleges that are permanently affiliated to State universities and which get maintenance grants (under Salary head) from the State government concerned are eligible for grants from the UGC.

(d) Eligible colleges are provided development grants and also grants for improvement of quality of education under the UGC's scheme of 'Colleges with Potential for Excellence'.

Statement

No. of Colleges Govt./Non Govt. State-wise under Section 2 (f) and 12 (B) of the UGC Act, 1956.

S.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of Colleges			Total
		Govt.	Non-Government		
			Aided	Unaided	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	187	227	36	450
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	06	—	01	07
3.	Assam	27	166	31	224
4.	Bihar	205	91	39	335
5.	Chhattisgarh	114	29	02	145
6.	Goa	08	15	03	26
7.	Gujarat	40	327	14	381
8.	Haryana	48	98	03	149
9.	Himachal Pradesh	40	10	—	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43	08	52	103
11.	Jharkhand	61	25	13	101
12.	Karnataka	155	381	53	591
13.	Kerala	54	163	09	226
14.	Madhya Pradesh	296	124	25	445
15.	Maharashtra	75	708	134	917
16.	Manipur	36	12	06	54
17.	Meghalaya	3	22	07	32
18.	Mizoram	12	10	01	23
19.	Nagaland	04	07	03	14
20.	Orissa	117	203	49	369
21.	Punjab	48	162	06	216
22.	Rajasthan	135	91	23	249
23.	Sikkim	03	—	01	04
24.	Tamil Nadu	80	203	63	346
25.	Tripura	13	03	—	16
26.	Uttar Pradesh	96	414	470	980
27.	Uttranchal	30	12	03	45
28.	West Bengal	45	339	06	390
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02	—	—	02
30.	Chandigarh	11	07	—	18
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
32.	Daman Diu	01	—	—	01
33.	Delhi	36	40	04	80
34.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—	—
35.	Pondicherry	10	01	—	11
36.	Total	2038	3904	1057	6,999

Evaluation of training institutes

213. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state: